American Farmer,

AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY.

"O Fortunatos nimium sua si bona norint
"Agricolas." . . . . *Virg.*

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From the Transactions of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society.

REPORT OF EXPERIMENTS ON THE VARIETIES OF WHEAT CULTIVATED IN THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

[For which experiments a Premium has been awarded by the New-York State Agricultural Society.]

By Rawson Harmon, *Wheatland, Monroe County.*

Concluded.

Velvet Beard or Crate Wheat.—This is an English variety, and was introduced into Western New-York about sixteen years since. This is a reddish chaff, bearded, with a large red berry. The straw is large and long. Heads long and well filled; long and *very* stiff beards, producing well on strong soils. It requires to be sown one and a-half bushels to the acre, as it does not spread as well as some other kinds. It is sown mostly on the strong soils of the Genesee flats; being very hardy, and straw stiff, it is not subject to be thrown out by the frosts of spring. With its stiff straw, it seldom gets down. The berry heavy, weighing from sixty to sixty-four to the bushel. It is fifteen per cent. inferior to the white, in the quantity and quality of its flour. Flour made from this wheat is of a yellowish cast. It will admit of being sown the last of August, being seldom injured by the insects or strong soils.

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Soule's Wheat.—In the first volume of the New Genesee Farmer, this variety of wheat is noticed as being discovered, or a few heads being found, in a field of white flint, by Jonathan Soule of Perrinton, in this county. From the best information I can obtain of its first introduction into this State, Judge Soule of Onondaga county, obtained it at Washington.

It appears to be a mixed variety; about one-half is a red chaff, the other half white-chaff bald; with me, some of it is red-chaff bearded. This appears to be a valuable variety; the heads are large, five kernels abreast in a chamber; berry beautiful white, bran thin, yielding flour well, and of a good quality. This is claimed as an early variety: it has not proved so with me. It ripens the same as the white flint. In favorable seasons it will give heavy yields. It is not so hardy as some varieties: it is more subject to winter-kill. The straw is of a good size, and rather stiff, holding up its large and heavy heads well. It is not extensively cultivated, except in Wayne county. It has been considerably sought for the past season for seed. I believe it has not been sufficiently tested to admit it as the main crop.

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Beaver-Dam.—This variety was first noticed in Western New-York about twenty years since. White chaff, bald, straw long and stiff, berry red, weighing from sixty to sixty-four, bran thick and tough; flour not in large quantities, and of a yellowise cast. This variety is considered a valuable one on strong rich soils, seldom lodging, rather slow in ripening. It has produced some heavy yields; in one instance, fifty-two bushels per acre. It has now wholly gone out of use in this vicinity.

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Eclipse.—An English variety, much resembling the white flint in its growth and appearance; is not hardy. Our winters are too severe for it. I have discontinued it in my experiment field.

Virginia White May.—I received this variety from Virginia, six years ago. It is a white chaff, bald, much resembling the white flint in its growth and straw; the heads are more clumped; the berry standing out more, and shells easier. The berry is not as white as when I received it, having more of a red, and very hard and flinty appearance; weighing from 63 to 66 to the bushel; bran of a medium thickness; producing flour of a good quality. The first two years I had it under cultivation, it was equal to the white flint. Since then, in field culture, it has not succeeded as well. The last three years, I have sown it only in my experiment field. Its early maturing would make it valuable. It has not been affected with rust since I had it under cultivation, ripening six or eight days earlier than common varieties. For many years this favorite variety was extensively cultivated in Maryland and Virginia, and the high credit of their flour was established from this variety of wheat. It has now nearly disappeared there, having given way to more hardy varieties, producing flour of inferior quality.

In the second volume of Transactions, page 254, by an error of the press, I was made to say, when speaking of the above wheat, "superior" quality, for "inferior."

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Wheatland Red.—This is a new variety, which I originated from the Virginia May. It is a red chaff, bald, heads of medium length, and well filled with a red berry, weighing 66 to the bushel, and producing flour of good quality. This is a very hardy variety; straw of good size and very bright; it has the quality of the Virginia May in its early ripening. It has stood our severe winters as well as the most hardy variety that I have tested. I believe it is one of the most valuable kinds that can be introduced on soils where other varieties are subject to rust. The four years that I have tested it, it has had no appearance of rust. Its red berry is objectionable. I know of no red wheat that is equal to the white in quality or quantity of its flour; the bran being thicker, and will not admit of being ground as close.

—

Tuscan Bald.—This variety was brought from Tuscany, to New-York, in 1837. I first sowed it in 1839. This is a bald, white chaff, berry large and white. On the first introduction, it was supposed to be a valuable variety. If it had been sufficiently hardy to have withstood the hard winters, it might have proved so, as its large heads were well filled, and the wheat gave flour of a fine quality and fair quantity. Its being so liable to be winter-killed, caused it to be laid aside.

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Tuscan Bearded.—This was from the same source as the above: it is a bearded wheat, heads very large, and beard stiff; the berry shorter than the bald Tuscan and larger, very white; a fair wheat for flour; straw very stiff, and of a blue shade; it is not as hardy as the bald: most of it was winter-killed. After a trial of three years, I have rejected it.

—

Yorkshire.—This variety was introduced from England, into New-York, about ten years since. I have cultivated it for several years. For some years it was held in high repute, but has now nearly disappeared. It apppeared to be a mixed variety of white and red chaff; bald, straw long and stiff; heads long and well filled, with a beautiful white berry. Yielded flour well and of good quality. Ripened late, more subject to rust, and more injured by insects, than some other varieties. When it did well, the yield was heavy, but it was very subject to smut, and the only variety that ever produced the ergot with me.

—

Bellevire Talavera.—This I received direct from England and have sown it four years. It is a white chaff, bald-headed; straw large and long, and very white and stiff. It has not lodged with me; spreads or tillers well; is not sufficiently hardy to stand severe winters; is more subject to the insect than common varieties.

This has been one of the varieties cultivated in England and Scotland, where it is said to be one of the earliest to ripen; while here it may be called a late ripening wheat. Its large, long, and well filled heads, with a most beautiful berry, would make it a valuable variety, if it could be acclimated. So far, it has not equalled some other varieties in quantity, owing to being thinned by insects and severe winters.

—

Pegglesham.—This is an English variety, introduced here in 1840, direct from England. White chaff, bald, straw short, and heads very large and clumped; the kernels set in very thick: the upper end of the head the largest; the berry medium size and white. With me it has not proved hardy; very subject to lodge, the heads appear too heavy for the straw. The winters are too hard for it. I have rejected it.

—

Golden Drop.—An English variety, red chaff, bald; long straw, large and stiff. This is more hardy than most of the English varieties. The berry being red, bran thick, not yielding flour equal to the common varieties, is a strong objection to its culture in this vicinity. I have given up its culture, believing it does not come up to many of the varieties I have had under cultivation.

—

Skinner Wheat.—This variety was obtained by selecting the heads from a single stool in a field in this town, by a man whose name it bears, about fifteen years since. It is a white chaff, bearded, straw short and very stiff; berry red, of good size, weighing 64 lbs. to the bushel: this is very hardy, and has been sought for to sow after corn, and on light soils. Its long stiff beards, and stiff straw, and late ripening, are objectious to its culture. For a number of years it was considerably cultivated in this section, on good soils, and it has given some heavy yields; but it has latterly given way for more approved varieties.

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Mediterranean.—This variety was introduced into Maryland, from the Mediterranean Sea, six years since. It is a light red chaff, bearded, berry red and long, very flinty, bran thick, producing flour of an inferior quality. In a communication from a wheat-grower on the eastern shore of the Chesapeake Bay, dated September 6th, 1842, speaking of the wheat crop, he says, "the variety that has "succeeded best here this season, is the Mediterranean. "It is a bearded wheat, remarkably heavy, but the grain is "about as dark as rye, and not plump. It ripens about ten "days earlier than any other variety, and has escaped every "disaster, for several years."

From another, from where it was first introduced: "It "is a coarse red-bearded wheat, and makes inferior flour; "its only merit, in my estimation is that it ripens earlier, "and is less liable to rust than any other variety."

This variety may prove valuable at the south, being seldom affected with the fly, and its early ripening is favorable on account of rust. Its long stiff beards, heads short, shelling very easy, (so much so, that if it is not cut while in its doughy state, there will be a great loss,) and the inferior quality of its flour, are strong objections to its culture, where wheat of superior quality succeeds well.

—

Hume's White Wheat.—This is a new variety obtained by Major Hume of Riga; it was selected from a field of flint, three years since; being larger in its growth, and ri-

pening earlier; it is a beautiful white wheat, berry large, bran thin, much resembling the improved flint in every respect, except it shells easier. It is hardy, and thus far appears to be a valuable variety. I shall give it a fair trial.

—

Blue Stem.—Has been cultivated in Virginia for about thirty-three years; white chaff, bald, berry white, weighs 64 lbs. to the bushel, bran thin, producing flour of superior quality. Formerly this was a red wheat, now it is changed to a beautiful white. Straw fair size, producing well; it is now one of the most productive varieties cultivated in Virginia. I am giving it a trial.

—

Valparaizo Wheat.—This is from Valparaizo, South America; white chaff, bald, berry white, bran thin, much like the white flint: it has the appearance of a valuable variety. The past season is the first I have sown it. I am in hope to give a good account of it hereafter.

—

All the above varieties I have had under cultivation, are winter wheats, and the short descriptions of their qualities, are as they have proved with me thus far: Also the Blue-Beard, a dwarf variety. I received this variety from France; and cultivated it two years. Straw about two-thirds as large and long as the common varieties; grows thick, stools out well; heads about one and a half inches long; beards very long, adhering very close to the head, and of a bluish cast: it is one of the earliest varieties to ripen, and is very hardy. This is a winter grain, and I am of the opinion that it would berry in size, in proportion to the head—of a dark flinty appearance, succeed where no other could. It is a small yielder and the flour of poor quality. I have rejected it.

—

Egyptian Wild-Goose, or California.—There is a winter and spring wheat bearing these names, both bearing the same appearance. The spring wheat has been the most cultivated; it has not yet met with general favor. This variety has a large head branching out so as to show six or seven short heads attached to the main head, and bearded; berry not large, bran thick, producing flour of a coarse and harsh feel, of a yellowish cast, resembling barley. With its large head, it has not been found very productive, ripening rather late, and very subject to rust. Some years since, the same variety was brought from California, as a new variety; it has been sown as a winter wheat, and has produced a better berry; it has not succeeded well so far, for it is not hardy. The straw is large and stiff. It is not likely to become acclimated so as to make it a valuable variety. The straw being large, it is late in ripening; it is cultivated more for its singular appearance than for profit. In the 8th volume of the Cultivator, page 183, is a fair account of this wheat.

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Rock Wheat was introduced into this country from Spain, more than forty years ago; white chaff, bearded; berry red and long; bran thick; producing flour of fair quality. This is a very hardy variety; straw small and short, subject to lodge; grows very thick, stools well, is several days later in ripening than the common varieties. It is mostly grown in the southern tier of counties in this State. It is well adopted to new lands and late sowing, and on favorable soils, giving better returns than almost any other.

—

Black Bearded.—This variety was cultivated to considerable extent in the middle counties of this State, forty years ago. Straw large; heavy heads, well filled with a large red berry; beards very long and stiff. This was called one of the hardiest varieties; it sold well in the Albany market, producing flour well for red wheat. Its long stiff beards were strong objections to its culture. I have seen but one field of this wheat growing in Western New-York.

—

Red Bearded.—An English variety, and has been cultivated for many years in this section of the State: red chaff, bearded; beards standing out from the head, and when fully ripe a little bending down; berry white, weighing from 60 to 62 pounds to the bushel; yields flour well and of good quality; this is a hardy variety, succeeds well after corn, or on light soils. In one instance in Niagara county, when sown after corn, producing 44 bushes to the acre. It is mostly sown on clay loam soils—there it succeeds best. Straw not large or very stiff. This variety would be more extensively cultivated, if its beard was not objectionable.

Scotch Wheat.—This variety has been cultivated for several years in Western New-York. Its origin is not known; it is a large white wheat, varies but little from the Indiana; berry some larger; does not shell as easy, straw large; it is mostly cultivated on the Tonawanda oak-openings, where it is held in high estimation.

—

Italian Spring Wheat was introduced by Hathaway of Rome, Oneida county, and for several years was much sought for. For the last few years, it has not succeeded as well as formerly, and is much less cultivated. This is a bearded wheat, white chaff, heads long, the chambers standing apart more than the common varieties; berry red, long, not very full; bran thick, flour of fair quality. Spring wheats are most valuable on soils where the winter varieties are thrown out by the frosts of spring.

—

Tea Wheat or Siberian Bald.—This is a spring wheat, one of the most valuable of the spring varieties. It is extensively cultivated in New-England and in the north part of this State. Straw not long, very bright, the heads bald, and with a beautiful white berry producing flour of good quality. The straw is not so large as the Italian, ripening earlier; the berry sits more close in its chamber, not subject to rust. I have cultivated it for several years. I have, however, rejected all spring varieties.

—

Black Sea Wheat was first introduced into the State of Maine, and has been successfully cultivated there for several years, as well as in some of the other New-England States. It has succeeded the best of any of the spring varieties in Vermont; being earlier in maturing, is less affected with the grain worm—seldom rusts or mildews. This is a white chaff, bearded; straw soft, very subject to get down, which does not injure it in filling; berry, long and red, weighs well, bran thick, producing flour of an inferior quality. Its early ripening gives it the preference to others.

I have received a description of several of the most valuable varieties of wheat cultivated in Virginia and the South, and had specimens of them forwarded to me, but they have been miscarried. If I had succeeded in getting them, I would have given a description of them here. I hope to be more successful at some other time.

This list might have been much extended, but I have confined myself to such varieties as I have had under cultivation, or those that have come under my own observation.

Cheese Making.

To the Editors of the Prairie Farmer: It was on a beautiful afternoon more than a month ago that I sat down to write a letter for the Prairie Farmer; and when I placed a little stand before the window, took my pen and wrote —"To the Editors of the Prairie Farmer," I thought they would forthwith receive an article on cheese-making; but the air came rolling in so sweet with the melody of birds and the perfume of flowers, telling me such fine tales of the bright green woods and the flower-spread prairies, that ere I was aware I had sallied into an outbreak on the loveliness of spring, quite forgetting all about the cheese and its making. I did not send you that letter, for I remembered such topics were illy fitted for the pages of an agricultural journal, and that you, Messrs. Editors, conjure your correspondents to be *practical.*

Cheese-making. Experienced cheese makers and managers of large dairies will probably derive no benefit from any thing I can write on this subject. I only flatter myself the inexperienced may gather some hints which will be of service to them. And now the thought suggests itself that I had better merely give your readers a description of the method used in our family in making cheese. Encomiums are often passed (now don't think me egotistical) by visiters on the cheese of our table. In summer we have from six to ten cows; two milkings usually make a cheese weighing 15 lbs.—in cool weather three milkings are often used. The rennet is made of the stomach of a calf, dried and preserved with salt. The quantity of rennet used depends upon its quality. If good, two ounces is sufficient for 60 quarts of milk. Too much rennet makes the cheese strong and puffy; too little causes a waste of milk, from the curd not forming. This is put to soak in water a few hours before it is needed. The evening's milk is placed in the cellar for coolness, and in the morning is heated to the temperature of that from the cow, say 85°; after which the water in which the rennet has been soaked is added, and thoroughly mixed with the milk. Within an hour the milk usually coagulates or *comes;* when it is carefully cut with a long wooden knife and left a few minutes for the whey to separate from the curd. A cloth strainer is thrown over it, and the whey dipped off as long as it can be done conveniently, when the curd is broken and dipped into the strainer and basket to drain; the corners of the strainer are gathered together and a weight of ten or twelve pounds placed upon it, more completely to express the whey, in which situation it is left an hour, when it is removed to the bowl and sliced. A pail of the whey first dipped off is now heated so warm that the finger can only be borne in it without pain, (usually 120 or 130°,) and poured upon it. Care is taken in this, as scalding the curd too much renders the cheese hard, and scalding it not enough inclines it to spread and crack. The warm whey is left on until the curd will make a slight noise, (*squeak*, mother calls it) when bitten; then it is restored to the strainer and basket and left a few minutes to drain. It is then replaced in the bowl, cut in pieces, salt added and thoroughly mixed; 6 oz. salt is usually enough for a curd of 15 lbs., but the taste of the maker is perhaps as good a criterion. At this time butter is often added to increase the richness of the cheese. It is now ready for the press, where after remaining four or five hours, it is taken out, turned, trimmed, a dry cloth placed over it, and again returned to the press, where it is left 15 or 18 hours longer. When taken out it is well rubbed with butter, and for the first two or three days buttered and turned morning and evening, and for many weeks after turned once a day.

Terrace Farm, May 20, 1844. Lizzy.

[*Prairie Farmer.*

Of the Curl in the Leaf of the Peach Tree, &c.

Mr. Editor,—Dear Sir: During the past year I have noticed many discussions in your valuable journal in regard to certain maladies of the peach tree, particularly in regard to the peach worm, which sometimes attacks the tree, chiefly at the root. The fly which produces the peach worm usually deposits its eggs at, or a little below the surface of the ground, and where the bark is most tender, and where it best may find protection during winter. The worm, when hatched, penetrates the bark, and finds its sustenance chiefly on and around the alburnum, on which, chiefly, it seems to subsist, devouring the juices or sap, and not unfrequently encircling the whole tree beneath the bark, bringing on premature decay and death to the tree, if not prevented in due time, and producing effects somewhat similar to what is called at the South *the yellows.* The remedy is easy. In May, let a small mound of house ashes be piled conically around the tree. Obviously, the fly which lays the eggs will now be compelled to lay them high above the natural surface, and on the outside and hardened bark, where the eggs will be liable either to be destroyed by exposure to summer heat, or the insects to be destroyed by the cold of winter. In October let this conical mound be levelled with the natural surface of the earth, that the bark may again, by exposure, recover its hardness. Formerly some of my trees and grounds were somewhat infested with the worm, but of late years they seem to have disappeared, and I have doubts whether any are now to be found in any of my peach trees, at least I have seen none for a long time, and no longer feel the need of any remedy. I am assured, on good authority, by experienced cultivators, that any other substance which may be at hand on the ground, as potato haulm, or even soil, if piled conically around the tree in May, and again in October removed, that this is equally as effective as ashes. As to the disease termed at the south, yellows, I have witnessed its existence in some parts of New Jersey, but have seen very little of it here, to my certain knowledge.

Of the curl of the leaf in the peach tree, I now propose principally to speak.

The leaves of the peach tree are, it is well known, liable, in certain situations, to curl, becoming deformed. During two several visits to the island of Nantucket, within the last four years, I was informed by the late Wm. H. Gardner, Esq., of that place, that the peach tree could never be made to flourish on that island, owing chiefly or solely to the circumstance that the leaves became curled from some unknown cause, which invariably and ultimately caused the trees to linger and to die after a certain time. I was inclined to believe at the time, that this disorder was only to be accounted for from some peculiarity in the climate of that island; but both before and since, I have frequently had occasion to remark, that the same

disease or deformity, was a circumstance by no means uncommon on the main land, and in the neighborhood of Boston. Very lately, my attention has been again recalled to this same subject, by a conversation with John P. Cushing, Esq. of Watertown, who then observed, that the curl of the leaf of the peach tree was caused, as he believed, by some peculiar changes or action of the atmosphere at certain seasons; and that this unnatural curl, by impairing or destroying, in part, the natural functions of the leaf, exhausted also the vital energies of the tree itself, causing it to become barren, to decline, and to die prematurely in a very few years.

During a more recent visit to the garden and grounds of this gentleman, he then called my attention to a very few trees of the peach, which had been subjected during the last spring to an experiment, which I shall hereafter describe in detail. The leaves of these trees, which before had been subject to curl badly and invariably, being now perfectly smooth, large, fine green, and fair, which was not the case with any other trees of the peach, which, in a similar soil and situation, I then saw. Having carefully watched the progress of these trees and the disease, during several successive years, he had thence been induced to seek, to search out, and having found, to apply the remedy suggested by Mr. Knight, which, so far at least, appears to have been perfectly adequate to overcome and to destroy the disease for the season. That proposed remedy was found by him in its details, amongst the last writings of the late Mr. Knight, the President of the London Horticultural Society. These papers having been read before that Society, are to be found recorded in London's Gardener's Magazine, vol. 16, page 396 and 470. This same gentleman having kindly loaned me the volume, I now transcribe the whole for publication, in the widely disseminated columns of your valuable journal.

A remedy so cheap, so easy, and which requires but a few minutes of attention and labor in its application annually, to each and every individual tree, is doubtless well worthy of extensive trial, in every island or place where the peach tree may be liable to disease such as I have now described.

In the same volume, and appended to these papers, Mr. Loudon has added a remark, to the propriety of which I cannot but perfectly agree, wherein he states as follows:—

"We have given this and several other communications of Mr. Knight entire, because what they contain, in our opinion, at least, is of such a nature, that it would evaporate under the operation of abridgement."

Article 1st. "Upon the causes of the diseases and deformities of the leaves of the peach tree. By T. A. Knight, Esq. F. R. S. Pres. Read July 15, 1844.

"Every gardener knows that the leaves of peach trees frequently become diseased and deformed, owing to the operation of two perfectly distinct causes; one being obviously the depradations of insects, and the other being generally, I believe universally, supposed to be frost.—In the last mentioned case, the leaves, if suffered to remain on the trees, continue to grow, and in part to perform their office of generating the living sap of the tree; but the whole, or nearly the whole of the fluid thus created is expended in their own deformed and morbid growth. In unfavorable situations, such as mine unfortunately is, a large portion of the first formed leaves is frequently rendered useless, or worse than useless; and I do not recollect a single season in which a very large part, and sometimes all the early foliage of my peach and nectarine trees, which almost wholly occupy the entire south wall of my garden here, (Downton Castle) has not been destroyed or rendered useless, previously to the present season.

"In the autumn of the year 1831 a small nectarine tree, which grew in a pot in my peach house, was removed from it, and planted in the open air, amongst other trees of the same species. A few of the species of scale insect, which is the usual pest of the peach house, were then transferred to the peach trees upon my open wall, on which they increased considerably during the succeeding summer and autumn, and extended themselves over nearly a whole tree on one side, and over nearly half a tree on the other side. In the following winter my gardener applied to the trees to which these insects had extended themselves, a mixture of lime and flowers of sulphur, dressing the whole of one tree, and about one half of the other.—In the following spring, whether owing to the application above mentioned, or, as I think more probable, the effect of winter, the insects wholly disappeared, and the following very singuar circumstances occurred. The leaves of all the peach trees growing in the situation above mentioned, were almost wholy destroyed in the spring of 1833, exclusive of those of the trees to which the mixture of lime and flowers of sulphur had been applied; whilst all the foliage of one tree, and that of one half of the other, presented a perfectly healthy character, as far precisely as the dressing above described had extended.

"In the spring of the present year, when the blossom buds of my peach trees had acquired about the size of hemp seeds, water, holding in solution or suspension a mixture of lime, and flowers of sulphur, and soot, was thrown on all the peach trees above mentioned, with an engine, in sufficient quantities to wet the whole of the trees and wall, but not materially to affect the color of the wall. No injurious effect followed, and not a single blistered leaf has appeared upon my trees, which are bearing an abundant crop of fruit, and present an appearance of health which I have certainly never once before witnessed within the last thirty years.

"The red spider had generally abounded upon my peach trees in the preceding year, and had given my gardener a good deal of trouble; but in the present season very few appeared, and apparently none remain. The dislike of this very troublesome insect to sulphur is well known, and I do not entertain any doubt, that relatively to those, the application of it operates very beneficially; but I am wholly unable to conjecture by what mode of operation it could have operated beneficially in preserving the foliage of my trees; and whether it did or did not cause their preservation, can only be determined by future experiment."

Article 2d. "On the preservation of the early foliage of peach and nectarine trees. By T. A. Knight, Esq. F. R. S., Pres. Read May 16, 1837.

"I stated in a communication to this Society two or three years ago, that my gardener had, with the intention of destroying insects, washed one whole nectarined tree, and the half of another, with water holding in suspension a small quantity of quick lime and flowers of sulphur, and that the leaves of all my other trees of the same species had become blistered and useless, owing to the injurious effect of frost; whilst all the leaves of the one tree, and half of the other, which had been washed, totally escaped injury. I also stated, that in the following spring I had applied the same wash to all my peach and nectarine trees, and that I had been unable to find a single blistered leaf; and my gardener has recently informed me, that he has been unable to find one in the present year.—How this application can have operated in any way beneficially, I am wholly at a loss to conceive; but the facts appear very strong, as during the preceding twenty-five years, by far the larger part of the early foliage of all my peach and nectarine trees, and in several seasons the whole of it had been rendered wholly inefficient by the injurious operations of frost.

"One of my friends informed me, in the autumn of last year, that a very intelligent and successful gardener, Mr. Pearson, who has the management of the gardens of Mr. Child of Kinlet, in Shropshire, had adopted the same mode of treatment, with the same results, I, in consequence, wrote to Mr. Pearson, and he in answer informed me, that in the season following that in which he had first seen my trees at Downton, he had applied the wash to all his peach and nectarine trees, except two, and that these two only produced blistered leaves, and that he had subsequently washed all his trees, and that no blistered leaves had appeared since in his garden.

"The blossoms of my peach and nectarine trees have set exceedingly well since my trees have been treated in the manner above mentioned; but whether this has been owing to any beneficial operation of the wash upon the blossoms, or to the more perfect maturity of the wood, in consequence of the preservation of the early leaves of the preceding season, I am wholly at a loss to conjecture.

"I applied the wash in the present season to my apricot trees; whether with any beneficial effects or not, I am, of course, unable to decide; but I have a very good crop of apricots, of which few persons can, I believe, boast in the present season; it is much better than I have had in apparently much more favorable seasons. I place, however, little confidence in the wash, relatively to its operation in this case, as I am wholly incapable of conjecturing by what possible means it can operate beneficially. I am, however, much too ignorant of the laws of vegetable life to decide that it did not operate beneficially, and as the wash banishes the red spider, the experiment appears to deserve repetition. * * * * * *

In making the wash, I use equal parts of flowers of sulphur, of quicklime, and of soot."

The process is here stated by Mr. Knight, by which, in that cold part of England, he protects the peach trees on his walls from the injurious effects of the early and latter frosts, by over-hanging branches of the elm and other trees. This part I here omit in its details, thinking such protection may never be needed in this, our own climate, on account of our late and tardy spring, and the sudden transition from winter to spring, and to summer.

Very respectfully,
Your friend and humble serv't.
William Kenrick.

Nonantum Hill, Newtown, July 10, 1844.

☞We are under much obligation to our friend, Wm. Kenrick, Esq., for the pains he has taken to procure and transcribe an account of a very important experiment made on the leaves of peach trees by the celebrated Mr. Knight. The curl in the leaf of the peach tree is a matter of general complaint, and most of the remedies which have been suggested, have failed. If a sprinkling of water, with an infusion of brimstone, lime, and soot, at a critical time in the season, will give us a healthy top, we need not give up the peach tree yet, for we master the worms in the roots without any doubt.

Our readers are aware that we have recommended the experiment of *showering* apple, peach and plum trees, in the spring, with potash water, before the leaf appears; and when it is desired to kill the first leaves on the peach tree, after they begin to curl, to shower the young leaves with the same lie, strong enough to kill them, and let the tree put forth new leaves. We stated in the Ploughman, last year, that a near neighbor, Mr. J. Rugg, had been at the pains to pick off every leaf from two small peach trees, as soon as the leaves began to curl,—that a new set came forth that looked fresh and fair during the remainder of that season. Since that time we have not seen these trees.

Now how much better the wash recommended by Mr. Knight, will prove, remains to be tried. The Hon. Mr. Cushing, of Washington, has tried Mr. Knight's wash, and finds it has proved effectual in ridding the peach tree of the curled leaf. This is very encouraging; let us not forget to make farther trials of this and of other washes, to save the rich peach. It may be that all who now consider the *yellow leaf* of the peach tree a sign that the tree has the *yellow fever*, or "the yellows," rather than an indication that moths and insects have attacked it, may change their opinions.—[*Editor Mass. Plough.*

White Daisy.

Messrs. Editors:—In the summer of '37 we observed for the first time in a field of 10 acres, about five completely covered with the white daisy—so much so that no domestic animal which we raise would graze among them, or even look for grass where the daisies grew. They were mowed off that summer, but apparently to no purpose. The next spring, soon as the grass had started, we turned about 120 wethers and yearling lambs into the field, and kept them as long as there was any thing green to be seen, when they were driven out until the daisies and grass had again started up, when they were put back, and the daisies again eaten off. We continued to change them in and out of that field throughout the summer—our object being to keep the ground where the daises grew as bare as sheep could be made to gnaw it. The end of this is, that there has not been a daisy there since.

We would recommend to those who are troubled with the daisy, to use their sheep (if they have any) not only for the comfort of themselves and families, but for labor-saving animals also. They should be confined to the daisy on its first appearance in the spring, and so many of them as to eat all clean in two weeks or less, when they may be changed into another field, till such time as the daisy again springs up. We have never known or heard of daisies being destroyed in this way before. If you think this worth knowing, please publish it.

Albany Cultivator. Frank Farmer.

Staggers in Horses.—Bleed freely. Give a mash twice a week, composed of one gallon of bran, one table-spoonful of sulphur, one teaspoonful of saltpetre, one quart of boiling sassafras tea, and an eighth of an oz. of assafœtida. Do not let the horse have any cold drink for half a day afterwards.

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL SANDS.

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

The Proprietor of the "American Faamer" establishment, expecting shortly to be engaged in the publication of a daily journal in the city of Baltimore, to which he desires to devote as much of his time as possible, would dispose of this establishment on liberal terms, if an immediate application be made. The character of the "Farmer" is too well known to require comment—it is the oldest Agricultural journal published in this country, being now in its 26th year. The central situation of Baltimore renders it a peculiarly advantageous location for a publication of the kind, and in the hands of a person who had a taste for agricultural pursuits, and a necessary talent for conducting the business department thereof, it might be made to be extensively useful and profitable.

The services of the gentleman at present and for several years past engaged in the editorial department, could be secured, if agreeable to the parties concerned.

☞The patrons of the "Farmer" are assured, that in case a disposition is not made of it, no interruption will be made in its regular publication. Address, if by letter, post paid, SAML. SANDS, Baltimore, Md.

☞ *Our exchanges will oblige us by noticing the above.*

MADDER.

There appears to be a disposition abroad, in some parts of our country, to enter into the cultivation of Madder, and we trust that it may not be permitted to flag until a fair experiment of its practicability and profitableness shall have been fairly tested. The diversifying of the pursuits of industry always tend to the enrichment of nations, nor is there any class of society upon whom this principle exerts a more healthful influence than that of agriculture. With it, whatever tends to increase the number of the products of the earth, not only gives value to, but multiplies the demand for labor and thereby adds to the sources of individual and national wealth.

It must be evident to all close observers, that the production of cotton and tobacco, our two great staples, have been, or are being carried to excess; hence then, a prudent foresight would direct the attention of a portion of our agriculturists to the introduction of some other articles of culture, and, in casting our mind about we can see none offering better inducements at present than Madder. There are thousands and tens of thousands of acres of lands, and particularly upon the seaboard, which might be appropriated to its culture, that now bring their proprietors measurably but little revenue. The supply of this article is wholly drawn from abroad, whereas every pound needed by our country might be supplied by our own agriculturists, and that too, without any extraordinary outlay being required, either for its culture, or preparation for the market. The only thing which we can perceive, after viewing the pros and cons connected with the subject, that is calculated to prevent its being introduced as a branch of our husbandry, is the length of time it requires to bring the product into the market; but then, this should not operate to exclude its culture, because, though it requires three seasons to bring it to maturity; still it commands a ready market at home, and affords as good a profit, if not better, than any other of the various agricultural productions which now enter into the system of American husbandry; and as the crop might be so arranged, after the third year, as to have a lot or field maturing every year, the objection as to the length of time required to bring it into the market, is deprived of the force which it would otherwise have.

We will recur to this subject again, and while we point out the mode of cultivating madder, shall endeavor to shew that it would prove a profitable crop.

LUCERNE.—We have often urged the culture of this excellent grass, and we have been greatly strengthened in our opinion of its superiority over all others, as an article for soiling, the present summer. We have had occasion to pass a small patch of *mixed Lucerne and clover* almost daily, and have taken particular notice of it. It has been cut twice already, and although the clover is but a few inches in height, the *Lucerne* is ready for the third cutting, and we have no doubt will permit a fourth cutting before frost sets in.

The value of a grass which will bear such a repetition of cutting, cannot be too highly appreciated, and we have regretted that there should be such a manifest indisposition prevailing among farmers to enter into its culture.

There are but few farmers whose pastures afford any thing like a *full bite* to their cattle during the latter part of summer and fall; to such it would seem necessary that they should supply that deficiency, by providing a few acres of this grass, to be cut for the purposes of soiling of a night, thereby relieving their pastures during that period of each day. Two acres well set in *Lucerne*, if the soil be good, and enriched with manure, would afford sufficient food to soil 20 head of cattle, of a night, from the middle of July till frost, besides affording one crop of Hay.

Independent of the relief such management would afford to the day pastures, the cattle would always be at hand in the morning and save much time usually devoted to hunting them up. The milch cows among them would yield more and better *milk*, as they would have more rest, and Lucerne is known to contribute to the quantity and quality of that article, in an eminent degree. Another advantage to result from the system of night soiling, would be, the greatly increased quantity of manure which the farmer would be enabled to make; and every body knows that manure made in the *summer*, is infinitely richer and more fertilizing than that accumulated through the winter.

The labor of cutting and feeding out the green food for *soiled* cattle, we are aware has much force of objection with those who are content to let them pick up a precarious sustenance where they list; but to the economical farmer, who looks at the subject with a judicious, calculating eye, such objection should have no weight whatever, as the intrinsic value of the extra manure made, would more than compensate for the *time* to be thus occupied. Indeed, we very much doubt whether more *time* would be required to cut the grass and feed it out to the stock, than it now takes to hunt up and bring home the cows when they are permitted to range in the woods.

There is another reason that has tended to retard the culture of Lucerne. Most of the writers upon the subject of its culture, insist upon the necessity of drilling it, and whether rightfully, or otherwise, we are aware that a great aversion prevails among most American husbandmen, to such pains-taking culture. But we are fully impressed with the belief, that, if the ground be well and thoroughly prepared with a view to the destruction of weeds, that *broadcast* cultivation will answer every valuable purpose. If we were asked how we would prepare the ground, we would say, that it should be ploughed *deeply* and *subsoiled* as early in the spring as good work could be done: that after harrowing, it should be permitted to remain until a crop of weeds started, when they should be ploughed in a few inches; then we would harrow it and let it remain until a *second* crop of weeds had covered the ground, when we would haul on our manure, plough that in, harrow the ground finely, sow the seed, 20 lbs. to the acre, harrow it lightly in, sow on the surface ten bushels of lime and as many of ashes to the acre and finish by rolling.

If, notwithstanding our pains in the preparation of the ground, weeds should make their appearance, in quantities to threaten the *Lucerne*, we would have them extirpated the first season. After that there would be no danger to be apprehended, as from the rapid growth of the Lucerne, it would protect itself from all intruders of the weed kind.

With regard to the after culture of the Lucerne, we would top-dress it every fall with a compost made of equal parts of well rotted manure and ashes, taking care to give the ground a good harrowing always before spreading the compost; after the latter operation we would pass the roller over it, and each spring, as early as possible, we would spread a bushel of plaster over each acre of it.

This may be considered a troublesome method of culture; but it is only so in appearance; for whatever a man *wills to do*, is, in reality, no trouble at all, provided he sets his heart to its accomplishment; therefore, the apparent labor indicated by our method should be viewed as trifling, when it is considered that a field of Lucerne, once well set, will serve as a soiling resource for ten or twelve years, and that by pursuing the plan of yarding and feeding the cattle at home of nights, the farmer is enabled to provide his crops with a more abundant supply of manure, which would be otherwise dropt where it would be unavailing to him.

These are then considerations which should not be without their influence. The cattle generally, would look better; the milch cows would be more docile, give more and better milk, and consequently yield more and richer butter, while the whole would enter upon their winter keep in better condition.

CULTURE OF HAY—TIME OF CUTTING.

We extract the following from a communication which we found in the Boston Cultivator, and commend its statements to the attention of the reader:

With regard to the best time for cutting Herd-grass for hay, even practical men are divided in opinion. In a late conversation with Mr. Isaac Reeves, the proprietor of the large peach orchards in Delaware, to whom every practical man looks up with deference and the highest respect, he observed, "I will take an old piece of Herds-grass that at present yields less than half a ton of hay per acre, and at the end of five years, without breaking up, fresh seeding or manuring in any way whatever, I will raise the crop to two and a half tons per acre; and this I will do, by merely permitting the crop to stand until the seed will vegetate before cutting. By mowing the crop sooner than that, the roots bleed and die out; and that is the reason why a second crop does not spring for a long time after. I once purchased a fifth part of the crop of Timothy on one of the islands in the Delaware, with the intention of cutting my lot at the time the other four purchasers did theirs, but I was called from home, and it was not done until the seeds would vegetate; I thought my hay was spoilt, but it was preferred to that of all others for horse-feed, and, behold, the next year my lot of land yielded double the crop of the others, and at the end of 5 years it had increased to two and a half tons per acre, having overgrown all other grasses; a uniform crop 5 feet high, and preferred before all others at the market. Since that, I have never cut timothy until the seeds will just vegetate; and I would take a poor field that shews only a few spears of timothy growing in it, and by these simple means engage in five years to cut two and a half tons per acre of superior hay, provided the land be suitable to the growth of the crop."

Mr. Phinney considers the hay best for dairy stock when cut early; for oxen and horses he prefers to let it stand longer; the object in the first case being milk, in the last, flesh or strength: but then comes the grand consideration, the renovation of the crop, by *preventing the bleeding of the roots*—a new idea; and would our friends examine the subject, and give us the result for the columns of the Cultivator.

DRY OR GREEN WOOD FOR FUEL.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I lately observed in a New England paper, an elaborate argument by a man apparently in sober earnest, in favor of using green wood for fuel in preference to dry; and I find there are many who entertain similar ideas. Although I have no doubts on the matter myself, I should be pleased if you would give your opinion on the subject through the Cultivator.

INQUIRER.

An old book, the "Prompter," recommended that *backlogs* should be green, and the reason assigned was, that as only the *front* of the log should burn, a green one was

better than a dry one, as the latter would be apt to get on all sides at the same time. As back-logs have, however, gone out of fashion, this the only admissible case in which green wood was the best, may be considered as testimony in favor of dry wood for fuel in all other cases.

Wood seasoned or dried at a temperature of 100° weighs about one-third less than green wood; for while some kinds will lose only about 25 per cent., there are others that will lose 50 per cent. As a cord of green wood will weigh on an average more than 4,000 pounds, every cord will contain some thirteen hundred pounds of water, or about one hundred and seventy gallons. This water must be raised to the boiling heat, and expelled by evaporation before the wood containing it can possibly burn. All the heat required for this purpose passes off in the latent state, and is lost to all useful purposes. The man, therefore, who burns green wood, loses precisely as much caloric, or in other words, of his wood, in every cord, as would be required to boil away 170 gallons of water. What part that would be, he can estimate for himself.

But, says the advocate of green wood, all the fluids of the living tree are not water. The sap holds in solution sugar, gum, starch, resin, &c., all of which are inflammable substances, or will burn. This is true; but none of these substances are lost when green wood is dried; all remain for the benefit of the fuel; on the contrary, none of these will burn until free from the water holding them in solution, and much of them is driven off by the heat required for that evaporation. View the matter then as we may, there is a loss in burning wood.

The best wood for fuel is that which is cut green, split into suitable sizes, and thoroughly and quickly dried, with as little exposure to rain or moisture as possible. There are some who cut and split their wood while in a sound and green state; but this is left exposed to the weather perhaps year after year, until the substances we have named as originally existing in it, and which contribute so much to its value, have become wasted, and even the texture of the wood itself partially changed. Such wood is of little value; indeed, it may be doubted whether in this condition it afford as much heat as when green. Wood, too, is frequently damaged by being cut when full of sap, and instead of being split and prepared for drying, it is left in logs, in which state the juices ferment, sour, and this chemical change seriously injures the wood for fuel. Experiments carefully made, have demonstrated that dry wood will keep the thermometer at a higher range, and for a longer time, than green wood will do, pound for pound of each being used in the trials. Dry wood should not be made too fine, when economy in burning is consulted. If too fine, the heat will be too violent, in proportion to its duration, whereas by allowing sticks of suitable size, the heat will be more equal and permanent. Our experience and our experiments have convinved us that burning green wood is vexatious in practice and miserable in economy.—*Alb. Cultivator.*

Hints to Young Men.

"Who aims at excellence will be above mediocrity; who aims at mediocrity will fall short of it."—[Anon.

Be industrious. We do not mean here the industry of the hands alone; but that perseverance in whatever we undertake, that is the sure precursor of ultimate success. Never allow the mind or the body to stagnate; activity is necessary to the health of both. Always have some worthy end in view, in whatever you undertake; remembering that to fail with good intentions, is more honorable than success in an evil cause.

Cultivate your mind. It is of more importance to the young, that their reading should be select, rather than extensive. One volume well understood, on any important topic, is better than a half dozen merely skimmed. There are many subjects of general utility, with which every man should have a partial knowledge at least; but it is one of the great faults of modern education to spend too much time on studies that rather burden and clog the mind, than strengthen and inform it for life's practical duties. Reading, or studying without some definite aim, is likely to lead to few useful results. How many men there are who have spent a large part of their lives over books, of whom it may be said, "they remember a mass of things, but nothing distinctly." It is possible to cram the mind with masses of indigestible materials, destructive alike to a healthy and a vigorous action of the intellectual powers. Such is not the cultivation of the mind required by a young farmer.

Be economical. No matter if your parents are worth millions, it is not the less proper that you should understand the value of money, and the honest, honorable means of acquiring it. What multitudes of young men, particularly in our cities, make fatal shipwreck of reputation, health, and eventually of property, by a neglect of this simple maxim. They are aware that their fathers obtained their wealth by habits of industry, but they are ashamed of the very name. They forget that wealth in this country passes rapidly from one to another, and that he who is rich to-day may be poor to-morrow; or that he who relies on wealth amassed by his father, may end his days in a poor-house. It is for the young here to say whether by industry and economy he will secure competence and respectability, or by extravagance and idleness become a worthless beggar and sponging outcast.

Be just. In the course of life a man frequently finds his interests or his opinions crossed and thwarted by those from whom he had right to expect better things, and the young are apt to feel such matters very sensibly. But be not rash in your condemnation. Look at their conduct carefully, and be just to the motives that prompt it. You may find, that were you placed in their position, the course you now condemn would be the one proper for you, and the one you would be under obligation to pursue. A little cool consideration would avoid much censoriousness.

Shun avarice. One of the most disagreable characters on earth, is that of the grasping, avaracious, penurious man. Generosity is perfectly compatible with economy; and the means which enable some of our most noblehearted, generous men, to do much to benefit and bless mankind, are obtained, not by closefisted penuriousness, but by economy. The distance is not greater between the zenith and the nadir, than between the covetous and the economical man: the first banishes every just and honorable feeling from the heart, the other fosters and ministers to them all.

Determine to be useful. No matter what may be your condition in life, you have an influence, and that influence should always be exerted in a proper way. The young have no right to fold up their arms, bury their talent, and become the drones of the social hive. Aim high, but with prudence; act with determination and perseverance; let no obstacle drive you from the path of honor and duty, and you may be sure of eventual success. Riches are not within the reach of all: competence is; and the latter condition is preferable in every respect to the first. Remember the Deity helps those who help themselves, and that utility is the great end of human exertion.—*Alb. Cultivator.*

Large Calf.—Mr. W. W. Ballard, of Southport, has a Durham bull calf, named "Victor," aged four months and 29 days, which, for weight, beauty of limbs and symmetry of form, is an object of great curiosity. His length, from his horns to the butt of tail, is six feet.

Girt behind fore legs,	5 feet 2 inches.
Around brisket,	6 do 1 do
Breadth across shoulders,	1 do 6 do
do hips,	1 do 7 do

His weight is 588 pounds! His weight at six hours age 98 pounds. His weight now shows a gain, on an average, of 3½ pounds per day since his birth. His food has been milk and grass. Beat this who can.

The dam of "Victor" is the finest cow, probably, in this vicinity.

If any body can procure a better cow and calf than those of Mr. Ballard, we shall be glad to hear from them, whether in this State or any other.—*Elmira Repub.*

Worms in Fruit Trees.

Mr. Editor,—It is gratifying to me, and I think it must be to every person, who feels any interest in the cultivation of fruit trees, to witness your indefatigable efforts to inform the public of the best method of treating their fruit trees in order that they may be healthy and flourishing, and also to preserve them from that detestable enemy, "*the borer*;" for my part, I feel quite discouraged about making any effort to prevent the ravages of this vile insect. During last season, in particular, I watched my trees as I thought very carefully. I felt quite confident that I had extracted every borer and had taken the necessary precaution to prevent any increase on my premises —for, being in the neighborhood of two or three old apple trees and quince bushes that I knew were full of this *vermin*, I had no doubt but that my trees would be well seeded if I neglected them.

I therefore prepared a wash and applied it to the trunks of the trees faithfully, about the middle of June, composed of the following ingredients; viz., very strong suds made of the whale oil soap, (much stronger than would be safe to apply to the leaves) a small portion of lime slacked for whitewash and a sufficient quantity of clay to make the composition about as thick as paint, and some flour paste —this I applied with a common whitewash brush faithfully, having previously and carefully scraped off the rough scales of the bark, &c. I consider this composition the best and cheapest that can be used.

Many people use potash water, others lie, and some common whitewash—these if properly applied, I have but little doubt are safe as regards injuring the tree, and can be applied with safety sufficiently strong to destroy any insects or eggs which it may touch—but still they do not afford the safety that several ingredients combined would —and there is about the same trouble or labor required to make the application. Whale oil soap, lime, clay, paste and water make the composition that I prefer.

Some have suggested the propriety of using a little salt; I don't know but it might be serviceable but I have some doubt, and do not like to risk any experiment as I have but few trees and do not wish to injure any of them. The whale oil soap is the most essential in destroying the insect or eggs, for I use it quite strong—the clay serves as a coating, and the small portion of lime helps to strengthen, and serves to color the wash as fancy may dictate—the paste, I conceive, has but one favorable effect, that is, it makes the composition adhere to the trees so that the rain will not wash it off for months.

It may be seen plainly that a coat of this composition similar to paint is preferable to potash water, for the former will have the same effect in destroying insects, &c., as the latter, and will, in addition, be an effectual preventive to the borers depositing their eggs. I am well satisfied, from experience, that they will not lay their eggs where this coating is applied. I presume from what I saw in the last number of the Ploughman, that you have not forgotten the communication I made last season upon the subject of the borer. I had but a few days previous washed my trees as usual with this same composition. The season was not so forward as the present and I imagine, consequently, that borers did not come out so early; now I don't calculate to raise any borers for seed nor caterpillars, for there is an abundant supply for all necessary purposes suffered to come to maturity in the neighborhood.

I don't find a single borer has commenced operations on my trees where the composition was applied, but I do find that quite a number have made their appearance in the limbs of the trees above where this coating was spread. I consider this positive evidence that the composition is noxious to the insect, for they seldom have given me any trouble more than one foot above the surface of the ground before this season. I have therefore concluded that I dressed my trees last year a little too early, for I think if I had waited until the borer had deposited her eggs she would have planted them nearer the ground and they would have been destroyed by the composition.

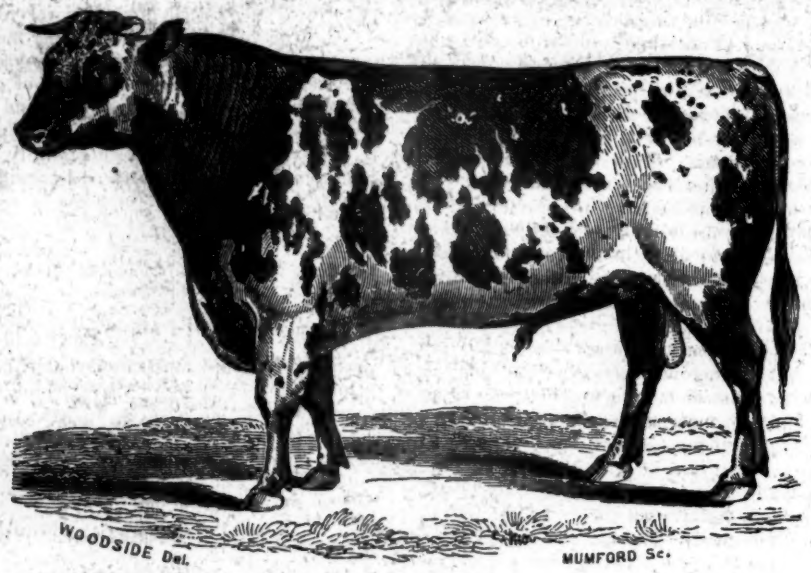
I present you at this time with a phial containing three specimens of the borer in its different stages; viz., one a worm, one in a chrysalis state, and two *perfect*; the latter, I extracted from a quince tree on the fifteenth inst. I discovered them before they had crawled out of their hole, they in fact were in the very act of boring out; the holes were large enough for them to show their heads but they could not get the body through.

The chrysalis or one partly changed, was taken by myself from the root of a quince tree more than a foot from the trunk and about four inches under ground, thus you see we are liable to be deceived; there was no appearance of the borer above ground. I thought the tree appeared sickly and examined the roots for the cause, and found this chrysalis about the first of April. I presume it would have been ready to fly by this time. The worm I also found in a root, which I think is at least one year old. I do not send these as a curiosity, they are too common for me to esteem as such in these enlightened days, but merely pass them to you as evidence of the facts above stated. I have recently discovered a little black bug has commenced depredations upon a beautiful mulberry tree —they appear to have bored in the bark and are not quite as large as a kernel of rye and about as hard. Can you tell me anything about them?

Yours, &c. Ibrahim Bartlett.

Quincy, June 24th, 1844.

LEANDER—SON OF DAIRY-MAID.



The property of James Gowen, Esq. Mount Airy, Philadelphia.

LEANDER—beautiful red & white—calved 1839; got in England, by Whitaker's Prince of Northumberland; dam, imported DAIRY MAID; Dairy Maid, by Harlsey, 2091; (Harlsey's dam by Pilot, 496;) dam by Rob Roy, 557; Rob Roy by Remus, a son of Comet, 155; dam Lady Jane, by Comet, 155;—(1000 guineas)—gr. dam Cleasley Lady, by a son of Favourite, 252; gr. g. dam, Lucinda, by Mr. Hutton's Bull of Murske; gr. gr. g. dam, Lucy, by Barningham, 56, &c., &c., &c.

Prince of Northumberland, by Sandhoe; Sandhoe, by Streamer; dam by Compton's Son of George; g. dam by Wellington, 683—gr. g. dam, Miss Hill, by Major, 397, &c., &c., &c. Prince of Northumberland's dam and Leander's gr. dam. BELLFLOWER, bred by General Simpson, —one of the best cows of her day in all England, now 19 years old, (see Herd Book, vol. 2nd, p. 505.) Bellflower by General Simpson's Sultan, 1485, a son of Jupiter, 1147, and Jupiter by North Star, own brother to Comet, (1000 guineas,) and dam, Mary, (300 guineas,) sister to Windsor, 698; g. dam, Rolla, also bred by General Simpson, and by North Star, 458. For Sandhoe and Streamer's pedigree, see supplement to Herd Book, volume 3rd.

The pedigree of Leander might be extended considerably, but to breeders and those conversant with such matters, its further extension would be superfluous. Leander's sire was bred by Mr. William Jobson, of Newtown, near Wovler, Northumberland, of whom he was purchased by Mr. Whitaker; when that spirited breeder was intent upon developing the great milking properties of the "*Improved Durhams.*" His dam, Bellflower, was bred by General Simpson, a gentleman favorably known among the best breeders in England, who were aware that his stock was derived from the herd of the celebrated Charles Collings, the founder of the best class that has ever yet appeared of the Durhams. Indeed, breeders to this day, in England, are satisfied if they can get the descent direct from "North Star."

Leander then lays claim to the best blood by his sire, while on the other side, through his dam, "Dairy Maid," he takes the highest rank for purity of blood; as it is believed she possesses more of the Comet blood than any animal now living, while her beauty of form, great milking, and regular breeding, are proverbial. In vigor, form, and constitution, Leander is held to be unrivalled. He has been bred with the utmost care, is just five years old, not quite matured. The price, thirty dollars, at which his services are held, restricts him to a very few cows, besides those of the herd of his owner. It is the opinion of the best judges, that there is no bull of his age in America, can measure with him. His calves have added greatly to his reputation.

From the number of heifers—calves of Leander—now on hand, his owner, to prevent close breeding, is obliged to keep another bull, especially for them. To remedy this inconvenience, Leander is held at private sale, and if not disposed of soon, will be offered at public sale in the fall, with other superior animals belonging to the same herd.

GUANO.

To the Editor of the American Farmer:

SIR. You call the attention of your readers, in your useful publication of last week, to the Guano advertised for sale by Mr. D. B. Dickenson at 4 cents per lb.

I hope you will give insertion to a few words upon the subject of this manure both as to its effects and what is very important to Importers and Farmers—namely its price.

Last spring I used 25 hundred weight to top dress 25 acres of wheat and 2 hundred for half an acre of Potatoes. The former I imported from England and the latter I purchased from Messrs. Birckhead and Pearce of your city.

I will first speak of the price of the article and show that the price demanded is too high for its general use—too high considering its cost in South America, and too high compared with the price at which it is sold in England.

That it is too high for general use will appear when it is considered that 3 hundred weight to the acre is not an extravagant quantity to apply to poor land to serve for a four course rotation of crops. Professor Johnston says distinctly that in no case should less than two hundred weight be applied, taking the larger quantity at $4 per hundred, $12 dollars is more than the present prices of agricultural Produce will admit of being expended with prudence upon each acre of land.

That $4 per hundred is too high compared with its cost in South America is manifest when it is stated by no less an authority than Mr. Ellsworth in his Report to Congress as Commissioner of Patents. In his last Report, page 124, it is stated that "*the general price in the South American ports is about 66 cents per cwt.*" Now, Sir, let us add $20 per Ton for freight, and 20 per cent duty on the first cost and 25 per cent for the profit of the Importer and we have a sum total of $1. 95½ per cwt. say $2, it does therefore appear to me that Guano ought to be sold at $2 per cwt in Baltimore.

Further compared with the price at which it is sold in England. Let any one consult a Liverpool 'price current.' He will see the article of guano quoted at 9 shillings per hundred weight, and be it remembered that a hundred weight in England contains 112 lbs. if not 120 lb—but take the former number and you will find the price in that country but little exceeding $2 per cwt. indeed not at all. That which I imported thence cost but about $3 including freight and duty—and let it not be forgotten that the importers in that country enjoy a sort of monopoly granted to them by the Peruvian government.

I think I have established my three propositions—of this I am certain that Farmers need be in no hurry to purchase, for assuredly, the beneficial use of the article being established, the principle of competition will enable them to purchase Guano at the lowest price here which it can be sold at in England, namely $2 the cwt. at that price, it will reward the Importers, and yield to the Farmer, such a return as will encourage him to spend the application of it to any kind of crop that he may introduce in his course of rotation.

Beyond doubt it is a valuable manure, but let us not expect it to effect wonders like Aladdin's lamp; every crop requires sufficient supplies of salts and phosphates, and unless the ground is supplied with the quantity necessary, the crop will be small. Let, therefore, no Farmer expect a smaller quantity than 2 cwt. to the acre of Guano to yield a crop that shall satisfy the cultivator.

I send you my name, which you may omit or use as you shall think fit. Yours respectfully,

Cecil Co. 27th July 1844. FR. FINCH.

From the Boston Cultivator.

CHANGE OF CROPS.

Messrs. Editors:—In Ruffin's Survey of South Carolina it is said, while advocating a change of crops, "Corn seems to need change of soil less than any of the great crops, and the many cases of success with which it has been raised for many years in succession on the same fertile field, have been triumphantly advocated by the opposers of rotation, as a certain and manifest proof, that a change of crop is not necessary; but even if this were true, as to this particular plant, it would not affect the general question. The hardiness and vigor of the Corn plant on fine soil, may enable it to withstand the depredations of some of the several tribes of insects which it breeds and nourishes, and others, as the cut-worm, so fatal in other circumstances, may be destroyed by the continued tillage and naked and open state of the soil."

Now where the soil is fine, and every way suitable to the growth of the plant, other crops beside Corn, are sown several years in succession with impunity. At Mr. Mark Cooper's farm near the village of Enterprise, Lancaster Co., Pa., a second crop of wheat in succession is at present the finest in that wheat-growing country; and I was informed by the owner, it was his intention to follow it with another crop of the same! and on my remarking, I never before witnessed such liberties taken with the soil, he informed me of a crop of Rye then growing in the neighborhood, the 27th in succession, not having received a spade-full of dung for 27 years! On visiting this field, I found a good crop, clear from rust and heavy in grain, and not a weed in ten acres! and when asked by the owner why he might not continue his *rotation*, as he jeeringly termed it, I confess I felt somewhat dum-founded, and could only answer, I considered the present an exception to the general rule. I plucked a sample of the crop, and present it to you as a specimen of the 27th crop of Rye in succession, without any manure.

To the remark, that "cut-worms in Corn may be *destroyed* by continued tillage and a naked and open soil," I beg to say, the cut-worm would not be found in Corn, were it not planted in sward or sod land: they are the progeny of a species of Beetle or other insects, which could never propagate its kind without the aid of dung, which is found in grass fields that have been fed by horses or cattle, and in this they enclose their egg or eggs, and sink them a given distance below the surface; hence, an autumnal or winter ploughing of such land destroys them, by exposure to the rains and frosts of that inclement season; a doctrine which has at last met with the concurrence of every practical man amongst us. And a change in the common rotation, Corn, Oats, Wheat, Clover, for Wheat, Corn, Oats, Clover, will be quite effectual in putting a stop to its ravages. The observation, that corn or any other grain "breeds and nourishes insects," I must say is quite in opposition to my views on the subject. I believe that insects are destined to prey on the vitiated juices of the plant, which instead of *circulating*, are become stagnant and ooze through their pores; and it is on these putrid and extravasated juices, that the animals feed. Now we always see, even in the most blighting seasons, that some plants—those for instance that might be sheltered from a cold and blighting atmosphere—will be found to have escaped the general evil, while others are doubly afflicted by the malady; but if asked how these things can be accounted for, or by what peculiar means they were brought about? I can only answer, reverently, God knows! Your Subscriber,

JAMES CORWIN.

June 30, 1844.

CARE OF BEES.—These interesting insects occupy a part of our garden. I prefer having them hung on a shelf supported by a frame, which prevents insects, the ants in particular, from climbing to them. I spiked pieces to the rafters of an out-house, on the north part of the garden. These pieces have the same pitch of the rafters; to these I

pinned perpendicular pieces of boards, with cross pieces at the bottom; on these I placed a shelf, and affixed a roof of boards extending from the out-house roof.

Persons wishing their bees to swarm more frequently than they do under cover, may effect this object simply by exposing them to the rays of the sun. I speak from experience. Last summer I had two hives, neither of which swarmed during the summer. In the fall, I parted with one of them, and in the spring lowered the remaining hive, so that the rays of the sun had a strong power on the hive, whenever it shone, and it produced three swarms nearly at the same time, viz: on the 23d, 24th, and 25th days of June.

The grape vine is a pretty thing for bees to alight on when they swarm, and it should be planted near them for that purpose. I have never hived swarms with so little trouble, as when they alighted on the grape vine.

JOHN M. HARLAN.

Chester Co., Pa., July, 1843. [*Alb. Cult.*

BREEDING COLTS AND RAISING HORSES.

By S. Reynolds.

To the Sugar Grove Institute: Select the sire of the sort you wish to progagate, either for the saddle, team, furrow, or the turf. Great care should be taken that the mare during the time of her pregnancy does not feed nor work with ill-looking horses of inferior breeds; for the horse that most attracts the attention of the mare during that time, whether good or bad, will in many cases mark color, give gait and other qualities to the foal.

The mare should never be used until the colt is nine days old, and should then never be overheated by hard work while she suckles the colt. Let the colts run with the mares from 14 to 16 weeks; then turn them into your corn fields; if there is wheat sown among the corn, (which I suppose there will be,) so much the better; they will do well there until winter; let them have a shed to go under to protect them from the cold storms; give them plenty of good hay; let them have water once a day, and once in two or three weeks put a little ashes into it. Oats in the sheaf makes very good feed, which do not forget to give them once or twice a day. In summer they will require no more feed than they can get on the fertile prairie. To prevent the flies from injuring them in summer, prepare a dark stable for them to go out and in as they please. In summer they should have salt two or three times a week, and when the weather is excessively hot let them have it every day.

Colts should not be used much until they are four or five years old, and not worked very hard afterwards; a filley may be used about one year younger than a horse. Hard work and abuse is the origin of most of the diseases that injure or kill our horses—even the bots not excepted; I believe that in nine cases out of ten, death from bots is caused by irregular feeding or hard work. Now I don't want you to do all the drudgery yourselves and let your horses stand in the stable, nor take the same care as to their feed as old Caligula, a Roman emperor, did with his. But work them moderately, and feed at regular times and in regular quantities; and be sure never to change their feed suddenly from one kind of grain to another, especially when they are worked hard. It is a error which many people have got in, that a colt should be put to work at two years old, be in his prime at five, and worn out at eight. I am of opinion that a colt may be put to moderate work at four or five, be in his prime from 10 to 20, and worn out between the ages of 20 and 30; and it is said that some horses have been known to perform good service at the advanced age of forty, and even upwards.—*Prairie Farmer.*

RECIPES.

Fruit Trees.—An excellent plan for preventing young fruit trees from becoming hide-bound and mossy, and for promoting their health and growth, is to take a bucket of soft soap, and apply it with a brush to the stem or trunk, from top to bottom; this cleanses the bark and destroys the worms or the eggs of insects; and the soap becoming dissolved by rains, descends to the roots, and causes the tree to grow vigorously.

Peach Worms.—It is said that a mixture of one ounce of saltpetre, and seven ounces of salt, applied on the surface of the ground, in contact and around the trunk of a peach tree seven years old and upwards, will destroy the worm, prevent the *yellows*, and add much to the product and quality of the fruit. Also, dress the orchard with the same mixture, at the rate of two bushels to the acre.

To Prevent Dropping off of Grapes.—Make a circular incision in the wood, cutting away a ring of bark, about the breadth of the twelfth of an inch. The wood acquires greater size about the incision, and the operation accelerates the maturity of the wood and of the fruit. The incision should not be made deeper than the bark, or it will spoil both the wood and the fruit.

Economical White Paint.—Skim-milk 2 quarts; fresh slacked lime 8 oz.; linseed oil 6 oz.; white Burgundy pitch 2 oz.; Spanish white 3 lbs. The lime to be slacked in water, exposed to the air, and mixed in about one-fourth of the milk; the oil in which the pitch is dissolved, to be added a little at a time; then the rest of the milk, and afterwards the Spanish white. This quantity is sufficient for twenty seven square yards, two coats, and the expense a mere trifle.

To Save Oats in Feeding Horses.—Bruise or crush your oats in a mill, or otherwise, as convenient, and your horse will become fatter on half his usual allowance, than on double the quantity unprepared. If you cannot bruise the oats, pour hot water on them and let them soak for a few hours.

To have Green Peas in Winter.—Take the peas when they are plenty, shell them, wash and scald in hot water, then drain, put them into bottles, and pour strong brine on them until they are perfectly covered; over this pour a thin layer of good salad oil, and cork tight, then dip the corks into melted pitch. The bottles should be quite full and kept upright.

To Destroy Insects on Vines.—Soft soap, two pounds; flour of brimstone two pounds, powdered tobacco, two pounds. Boil for half an hour in six gallons of water. Apply lukewarm.

Watery Potatoes.—Put into the pot a piece of lime as large as a hen's egg and however watery the potatoes may be, when the water is poured off they will be perfectly dry and mealy.

Spruce Beer.—Cold water, 10 galls; boiling 11 galls. Mix in a barrel, and add 30 lbs. molasses and 1 oz. or more of essence of spruce. Add a pint of yeast. Bottle in two or three days.—*U. S. Practical Recipe Book.*

There are two silk factories in operation in Richmond, Indiana, which manufacture the best silk for dresses, gentlemen's vests, handkerchiefs, &c.—*Alb. Cultivator.*

TURNIP SEED, &c.

Just received from our Seed Gardens 1000 pounds red top and white flat TURNIP SEED, raised from picked roots, of the finest shape and quality, and the same that has given such general satisfaction the last 20 years.

500 lbs RUTA BAGA SEED, raised as above
800 " do do imported last Spring the best varieties of English and French Turnips
Price of Domestic Seed $1 per pound
do Imported do 75cts. do

Also—CABBAGE SEEDS of finest imported; Early Sorts, Flat Dutch, Drum Head and Sugar Loaf Savoy CABBAGE, German Sprouts, yellow and other Radish Seed for late sowing, Half Long, Long Green and Cluster Cucumber Seed, Endive, Lettuce, &c. &c.

jy 24 ROBT. SINCLAIR Jr. & CO. 62 Light st.

Pulverization. *Decomposition.*

A. G. MOTT,

Corner Ensor and Forest streets, Baltimore, sole agent for the sale of "THE BOSTON CENTRE DRAUGHT PLOUGH," Prouty and Mears' self sharpening patent, with new patent gearing.

By this admirable arrangement, the labors of man and team are lessened one-half, while the power and steadiness of draught obtained are so great that any depth of furrow is broken up, pulverized, and carried completely over, with perfect ease and facility, and the precision of the spade.

Prices from 7.50 to 13 dollars, with extra point and share. No extra charge for the new gearing. Castings always on hand.

"Spade labor, the perfection of good husbandry"

ap 17 tf

HUSSEY'S REAPING MACHINES.

HEMP CUTTERS,
CORN & COB CRUSHERS,
CORN SHELLING and HUSKING MACHINES, &c.

Made to order and kept for sale by the subscriber,

Ap. 17. OBED HUSSEY.

LIME—LIME.

The subscriber is now prepared to furnish from his depot at the City Block, Baltimore, ALUMSTONE LIME of the purest description, deliverable at any point on the Chesapeake bay or its tributaries, at such prices as cannot fail to please.

He is also prepared to furnish superior building Lime at 25 cents per bushel, in hhds. or at $1 per bbl. E. J COOPER,

aug 30 City Block, Baltimore.

POUDRETTE.

A supply now on hand for sale at the office of the American Farmer.

BALTIMORE MARKET, July 30.

Beef, Balt. mess,	8½a	Butter, Glades, No. 1,	13a
Do. do. No.1,	6½a7	Do. do. 2,	7a11
Do. prime,	5a	Do. do. 3,	5a7
Pork, mess	10	Do. Western 2,	6a
Do. No. 1	9½a9¾	Do. do. 3,	5a6
Do. prime	8	Lard, Balt. kegs, 1,	6½a7
Do. cargo,	a	Do. do. 2,	none
Bacon, hams, Ba.lb	6½a7	Do Western, 1,	a6¾
Do. middlings, "	5a5½	Do. do. 2,	5a5¾
Do. shoulders, "	4a4½	Do. do. bls 1,	6a6½
Do. asst'd, West.	4½	Cheese, casks,	6
Do hams,	5a7	Do. boxes,	5a8½
Do. middlings,	a5	Do. extra,	12a15
Do. shoulders,	3½a4		
COTTON—			
Virginia,	9a10	Tennessee, lb.	
Upland,	9	Alabama,	11a12
Louisiana,	11?	Florida,	10a12
North Carolina,	10a11	Mississippi	
LUMBER—			
Georgia Flooring	12a15	Joists & Sc'ling, W.P.	7a10
S. Carolina do	10a12	Joists & Sc'ling, Y.P.	7a10
White Pine, pann'l	25a27	Shingles, W. P.	2a9
Common,	20a22	Shingles, ced'r,	3.00a9.00
Select Cullings,	14a16	Laths, sawed,	1.25a 1.75
Common do	8a10	Laths, split,	50a 1.00
MOLASSES—			
Havana, 1st qu. gl	30a31	New Orleans	31a
Porto Rico,	29½a30	Guadaloupe & Mart	26a28
English Island,		Sugar House,	28a36
SOAP—			
Baltimore white,	12a14	North'rn, br'n & yel.	3½a4½
brown & yell'w	4½a5½		
TOBACCO—			
Common	2 a 3½	Yellow,	8 a10
Brown and red,	4 a 5	Fine yellow,	12a14
Ground leaf,	6 a 7	Virginia,	4 a 9
Fine red	6½a 8	Rappahannock,	
wrappery, suitable		Kentucky,	3 a
for segars,	8a13	St. Domingo,	13 a11
Yellow and red,	7a10	Cuba,	15 a38
PLASTER PARIS—			
Cargo, pr ton cash	2.75a	Ground per bbl.	1.12a
SUGARS—			
Hav. wh. 100lbs	9a10.50	St. Croix, 100lbs	7.00a8.00
Do. brown	a7.50	Brazil, white,	a
Porto Rico,	6.70a7.50	Do. brown,	
New Orleans,	6½a6¾	Lump, lb. c.	
FLOUR—We quote			
Superfine How. st., from stores, bl.			$4.00a4.25
Do. City Mills,			4.37
Do. Susquehanna,			4 a
Rye, first			2.87a
Corn Meal, kiln dried, per bbl.			2.62
Do. per hhd.			11.75
GRAIN—			
Wheat, white, p bu	93a95	Peas, black eye,	50a55
" best Pa red	87a	Clover seed, store	$5.50a
" ord. to pri. Md	70a86	Timothy do	2.a2.50
Corn, white,	44a	Flaxseed, rough st.	1.35
" yellow Md.	45a47	Chop'd Rye, 100 lbs.	1.25
Rye, Md.	55a	Ship Stuff, bus.	20a
Oats, Md.	23a24	Brown Stuff,	15a
Beans,	100	Shorts, bushel,	10a
FEATHERS—perlb.			29a
COFFEE—			
Havana,	7 a 8	Java, lb.	10 a12
P. Rico & Laguay.	6¾a 8	Rio,	6¾a7¾
St. Domingo,	5¾a 6	Triage,	3¾a 4¼
CANDLES—			
Mould, common,	9a10	Sperm,	32a33
Do. choice brands,	10½	Wax,	60a65
Dipped,	8a 9		

Tobacco—but little done this week; the demands confined to the better descriptions of Md. & Ohio, and as these comprise only about 1-8 of the whole receipts, shippers have but little inducement to enter the market—Common and inferior sorts are not wanted, and when sold it is only at a reduction—rates are reduced, viz. inferior & com. 2.25a3; mid. to good $4a5.50; good $6a7.50, and fine 8a14. We quote Ohio as follows, viz. com. to mid. 3 a4.50, good 5 a6, fine red & wrappery 6.50 a10, fine yel. low 7.50a10, and ext. wrappery $11a13; the inspecti'ns of the week comprise 718 hhds Md.; 661 do Ohio, and 75 do Kentucky—total 1454

Cattle—633 head of Beef Cattle were offer'd for sale at the Scales this morning, and 285 sold at prices ranging from $1,-50 to $2.25 per 100 lbs. on the hoof, which is equal to $3a $4.25 net; of the balance 178 were driven North and 170 remain unsold in market.

Hogs—Sales of Live Hogs are making at $3.75 a $4 per 100 lbs.

Flour—There is nothing of moment doing in Howard st. Flour. Holders of new ask $4.25, and fresh ground parcels manufactured from old wheat are offered at $4. The receipt price continues at $3.87½.

We hear of no sales of City Mills Flour from new Wheat. Holders ask $4.37½. A sale was made to-day of 800 bbls. fresh ground from old Wheat at $4.—The market is now nearly cleared of this description.

BEMENT'S AMERICAN HOTEL, *No.* 100 *State Street, Albany,*

Is now open for the reception of company, having undergone a thorough repair and complete renovation from the cellar to the attic. It has been newly furnished throughout, and in quality of beds, cleanliness, and airy rooms, will now compare with any other establishment in the city.

In location, this House has many advantages, being situated in the centre, and on one of the most beautiful streets in the city; within a few moments' walk of the Eastern and Western Railroad Depots and the landing of the Steamboats; about midway between the Capitol, Public Offices, and the Banks, Post Office, and the business parts of the city, renders it very convenient for the man of business, as well as gentlemen of leisure.

The subscriber places much reliance on the countenance and support of the AGRICULTURISTS throughout the Union, who may visit the city, and pledges himself to spare no exertions to render their stay agreeable, should they favor him with their company.

Three Hills Farm will be carried on as usual, under my own superintendance, by a careful manager, and the breeding and rearing improved stock will be continued as heretofore.

Albany, July, 1844. C. N. BEMENT.

☞ *The subscriber has for sale a supply of Poudrette from Mr. Miner's establishment.* S. SANDS.

GUANO—*Farmers, Now's your time.*

The subscriber has received 80 sacks of GUANO, which he will sell at $3½ a hundred if immediately applied for.

D. B. DICKINSON,
Corner of Bond and Lombard sts. or,
LEWIS GROSS, Jr.
No. 85 Smith's wharf.

july 24

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY,

Manufactured by Robt. Sinclair Jr. & Co. No. 60 Light street, viz:

Corn Mills, price	$40	most approved)	8 to 12
Sinclair & Co.'s Corn and Cob Crushers,	30	Subsoil Ploughs,	8 to 19
Baldwin's do.	65	Other kinds, embrac'g about 25 sorts, and suited to every variety of soil,	2.50 to 13
Goldsborough's Corn Shelling & Shucking Machine,	35	Corn & Tobacco Cultivat.	5 to 6
Hand do. assorted,	15 to 17	Harrows,	6 to 16
Vegetable Cutters,	20	Grain Cradles & Scythes,	4 to 5
Threshing Machines,	40 to 60	Plough and Machine Castings, per lb.	4 to 5
Horse Powers,	75 to 100	Fanning Mills,	25 to 30
Cylindrical Straw Cutt.	28 to 45	Horse Hay Rakes,	11
Do. extra large,	75	Grindstones, on friction rollers,	13
Common Straw Cutters,	5 to 12	Lime Spreaders,	30
Botts & Green's do.	25 to 30		
Pierce's and Dolphin self-sharpening Plows, (new &			

Ploughs and Machinery REPAIRED on reasonable terms. Also
GARDEN AND FARMING TOOLS—of every sort.
GARDEN AND FARMING SEEDS " "
GARDEN AND FARMING BOOKS " "

☞The agricultural community will find it their interest to examine our stock of Implements, Seeds, &c. We promise purchasers polite attention and lowest market prices. R. S. Jr. & Co.

july 24

SOMETHING NEW.

WHITMAN'S THRASHING MACHINE & HORSE POWER DEPOT, No. 2 Eutaw st., opposite the Eutaw House, where the subscriber now offers for sale all his new improvements in the Thrashing-machine and Horse-power line, consisting in part of his new SEPARATOR, patented March 20th, 1844, which thrashes and cleans the grain at one operation, and is considered the greatest labor saving machine, and of the most value to the farmer of any machine ever invented in this country.

NEW STRAW CARRIERS—These machines thrash and separate the grain from the straw in a rapid and perfect manner, and are highly approved by all.

Improved CYLINDER THRASHERS—Warranted to thrash faster than any other kind of thrashers that can be produced.

Improved HORSE POWERS, on the rail-way principle, for one or two horses. These machines are durable, possess double the power of the common kind, and occupy about one eighth of the room. All of the above are made of the best materials, by experienced workmen, and warranted. I will furnish a man to go out with them and set them up in any part of this State, if desired.

As this is no humbug, all who feel an interest in agriculture are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

All orders addressed to the subscriber, Baltimore city, will meet with prompt attention. EZRA WHITMAN. Jr.

jy 17

WHEAT FANS, PLOUGHS, &c.

The undersigned would inform the AGRICULTURAL COMMUNITY, that he has on hand and for sale, various kinds of Farming Implements—among which is his very superior Wheat Fan, which, last fall, received the first certificate of excellence awarded by the Balt. Co. Agricultural Society. Also the inimitable Prouty & S. or Boston Centre draught, and the far-famed Wiley's Patent or New York Ploughs, right and left hand. The many advantages possessed by these ploughs, are invaluable to the agriculturist, and should be tried to be properly appreciated. ☞Castings for the above always on hand, which being of Northern manufacture, are the most durable extant ☜

A. G. MOTT,
jy 3 4t* corner Ensor and Forest sts. Old Town, Balt.

THRASHING MACHINES & HORSE POWERS.

Two of COPE'S Endless chain Horse Powers and Thrashing machines, all complete, which will be sold low if application be made immediately to JAMES HUEY & CO.

jy 3 4t* No. 7 Bowly's wharf, Baltimore.

A RARE CHANCE.

SINCLAIR & CO. are about erecting a fifteen horse STEAM ENGINE, at their manufactory, and will dispose of their present one which is rated by Messrs. Watchman & Bratt, (the makers) as a four horse power, the works however are very substantial and will bear to be driven to 6 or 7 horse without risk. This is the best size for Plantation use, and will be sold a bargain if early application is made.

R. SINCLAIR, JR. & CO.
jy 31 No. 60 Light st.

POUDRETTE

Of the very best quality for sale. Three barrels for $5, or ten barrels for $15—delivered free of cartage by the New York Poudrette Company, 23 Chambers street, New York. Orders by mail, with the cash, will be promptly attended to, and with the same care as though the purchaser was present, if addressed as above to

D. K. MINOR, Agent.

A supply now on hand from the N. York establishment, by the single barrel, or larger quantity. For sale by

SAML. SANDS,
je 19 office of the Farmer, Baltimore st.

FARMERS! EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES!

The well selected stock of Implements belonging to JAMES HUEY & CO. No. 7 Bowly's wharf, Baltimore. Our stock consists of a large lot of PLOUGHS, SHEARS, POINTS, and CULTIVATORS, which we will sell low to suit the times—among which rank the economical WILEY, and the MINOR & HORTON PLOUGH of the N. York composition metal and manufacture—the share has a double point and edge, equal to two shares and points. We keep on hand all kinds of PLOUGHS, premium CORN SHELLERS, HAY & STRAW CUTTERS, Corn & Cob CRUSHERS, Horse RAKES, Corn and Tobacco HOES. ☞Farmers and Planters on the Eastern and Western Shores may send their orders with confidence, as they will be attended to with promptitude. We also keep GARDEN & FIELD SEEDS. Thankful for past favors, we hope to merit a continuance of the same. Agents for the above implements,

S. L. STEER, Market st. near the corner of Paca, Baltimore
E. & W. BISHOP, Bel-air market, Baltimore. fe 28

PORTABLE TUBULAR STEAM GENERATOR.

The undersigned *successors to the late firm of Bentley, Randall & Co.* are manufacturing, and have constantly on hand a full assortment of the above Boilers, which within the last few months have undergone many improvements: we can now with confidence recommend them for simplicity, strength, durability, economy in fuel, time, labor and room, to surpass any other Steam Generator now in use. They are equally well adapted to the Agriculturist for cooking food for cattle and hogs, the Dyer, Hatter and Tanner for heating liquors, to Manufacturers (both Cotton and Woollen) for heating their mills, boiling sizing, heating cylinders, &c., to Pork Butchers for heating water for scalding hogs and for *rendering lard*, to Tallow Chandlers for melting tallow by circulation of hot water (in a jacket,) to Public Houses and Institutions for cooking, washing and *soap making*, and for many other purposes, for all of which they are now in *successful* operation; the economy in fuel is almost incredible; we guarantee under all circumstances a saving of *two thirds*, and in many instances *fully three fourths*—numerous certificates from the very best of authority can be produced to substantiate the fact. We had the pleasure of receiving the premium for the best Steam Apparatus at the Agricultural Fair held at Govanstown in October 1843.

Manufactory, McCausland's old Brewery, Holliday st. near Pleasant st., Baltimore, Md.

Dec. 6. tf RANDALL & CO.

GRAIN CRADLES! GRAIN CRADLES!

We mean what we say when we assert that A. G. MOTT, corner of Ensor and Forest sts. Old Town, near the Bel-air market, is now making up, and has for sale, the very best and cheapest article of the kind in the Baltimore market, and no mistake. Try them. je 19

GROUND PLASTER.

The subscriber is now engaged in the grinding of Plaster of Paris, for agricultural purposes, and would respectfully inform Farmers and dealers that he is prepared to furnish it of the best quality at the lowest market price, deliverable in any part of the city, or on board Vessels free of expense, application to be made at the Union Plaster Mill, near the Glass House, or at the office No. 6 Bowly's Wharf, corner Wood street. P. S. CHAPPELL, or,

Jan. 3. WM. L. HOPKINS, Agent.

HORSE POWERS AND CORN CRUSHERS.

The subscriber has for sale the above Implements which he can recommend to all purchasers as being SUPERIOR ARTICLES. They are made with a view to strength, durability and efficiency, possess great power, are constructed upon the very simplest principles of mathematical exactitude, and are calculated to do as much work as the largest farmer can desire, and being free from complication, are not easily put out of order, and easy of repair. For proof of their intrinsic value, the subscriber refers to the following certificate from one of our most intelligent practical farmers, who combines with a knowledge of farming that of machinery, and is every way competent to pass a correct judgment.

GEORGE PAGE, Machinist,
West Baltimore st. Baltimore.

Orders and letters of inquiry, POST PAID, will be promptly attended to. feb 14

I hereby certify that I was one of the committee on Agricultural Implements and Machinery at the last fair of the Baltimore Co Agricultural Society—that I attended the first day of examination but not the last: that after a full and fair examination of all the other machines of similar kinds, and an interchange of opinions among the judges, it was determined by a vote of 4 out of the 5 judges, to give Mr. GEORGE PAGE the first premium on his CORN and COB CRUSHER and HORSE POWER, they each being considered very superior, both in power and operation, as well as durability to any others on the ground. It was universally admitted, that the Corn and Cob Crusher could do twice as much work as any other machine of the kind on the ground—and I must confess, that I was both mortified and surprised, to find by the award of my co-judges, that they had changed their opinions after I left, and it had been agreed upon to award the above premiums to Mr. Page by so decided a vote as 4 to 1, that they should afterwards change that determination after I had left without consulting me is alike a matter of surprise and mortification. ABNER LINTHICUM, Jr.

JAMES MURRAY'S

PREMIUM CORN AND COB CRUSHERS.

These already celebrated machines have obtained the premium by a fair trial against the other Crushers exhibited at the Fair held at Govanstown, Balt. co. Md. Oct. 18th, 19th and 20th, 1843, and the increased demand enables the patentee to give further inducements to purchasers by fitting an extra pair of grinders to each machine without extra charge. Prices $25, 30, 35, 40, 45.

ALSO, small MILLS, which received a certificate of merit, for $15.

I have also superior CUTTING BOXES, such as will bear inspection by either farmers or mechanics.

Also, Horse Powers, Mills, Corn Shellers, Mill and Carry-log Screws, small Steam Engines, Turning Lathes, &c. &c.

Also, a second hand Steam Engine, 16 horse power, and the works for two Saw Mills.

Any kind of Machine, Model or Mill-work built to order, and all mills planned and erected by the subscriber, warranted to operate well.

☞Orders can be left with J. F. Callan, Washington, D. C.; S. Sands, Farmer office; or the subscriber,

Mr. Abner Linthcum, jr., and all Machinests are invited to a fair trial of Grinding against my Corn and Cob Crushers, and if I do not do more work, taking the power, quantity, and quality into consideration, I will give them my machine gratice.

Patent Rights for sale by the subsbriber.

no 8 JAS. MURRAY, Millwright, Baltimore.

MANGELWURZEL AND FRENCH SUGAR BEET SEED,

Just received and for sale by

ROBT. SINCLAIR JR. & CO.
Ap 22 Seedsmen, No. 60 Light st.

CLEAZY'S IMPROVED SELF-SHARPENING PLOUGH.

J. S. EASTMAN, Pratt street, a little west of the Baltimore & Ohio rail road Depot, would invite public attention to this superior implement, both as to its simplicity, cheayness and good work with light draft. He will furnish patterns to manufacturers living out of this state on reasonable terms. may 1

NEW PATENT CORN MILL,—CORN AND COB CRUSHER.

The subscribers have recently invented and constructed a Corn Mill and Crusher, to be worked by hand or horse power, which are remarkably simple and admirably adapted to the present wants of farmers. Either of the above machines may be seen in operation at our warehouse, No. 60, Light street.

ROBT. SINCLAIR, JR. & CO.
PRICES—Corn Crusher $30—Corn Mills $40. ap 29

THE BOMMER MANURE METHOD.

We wish to afford every facility to the introduction of this method, as the better it is known the higher it will be esteemed. If farmers who are living in a neighborhood will club together, we will offer them the following inducements to purchase, viz. To any club of Five ordering the method to one address, we will make a deduction of 15 per cent. To a Club of Ten, 20 per cent. reduction, and to larger clubs, a still larger discount upon our established rates for single methods, which are as follows:

For a garden up to 20 acres,	$6
" 100 acres arable land,	10
" 200 " "	15
" 300 " "	18
" 400 " "	20
Unlimited number of acres,	25

☞Purchasers of a smaller right can at any time increase it by paying the difference in price. ABBETT & CO.

Southern proprietors of the Patent Right,
at Parsons & Preston's Book Store, adjoining the Rail Road Depot
mh 13 tf in Pratt street, Baltimore.

☞Those who find it more convenient, can leave their orders with S. SANDS, at the office of the *American Farmer*, who will promptly attend thereto. mh 13

MURRAY'S CORN & COB CRUSHERS & GRINDERS.

The subscriber having so simplified the construction of the Machine, and having at the same time added to its efficiency, both for the quantity and quality of its work, is now enabled to sell for $25 Crushers of the capacity of cylinder heretofore sold at 40 dollars—Hand Crushers for 20 dollars—either with or without self-feeders. Any other machines made to order. Also, Repairs of all kinds of agricultural implements. These machines can be seen in operation opposite the Willow Grove Farm of Mr. J. Donnell.

fe 14 WM. MURRAY.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

J. S. EASTMAN, at No. 36 West Pratt st. about half a square west of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road depot, has on hand a great variety of Plows and Plow Castings, and other Farming Implements at wholesale and retail, as follows, viz. his newly patented Cleazy self-sharpening plows of 7 different sizes, (and one large left hand do) he has many testimonies to show the superior merits of this implement.

Also—Gideon Davis' improved ploughs, of all sizes, wrought and cast shares, do do. Connecticut improved, a superior article for light soil; Evans' reverse point ploughs, with cast shares only; Wyman's No. O. self-sharpeners, various bar-share and coulter ploughs and superior side ploughs, etc. etc. Also, corn and tobacco Cultivators, wheat fans, cylindrical straw cutters of various sizes, a superior article; lime carts, superior Pennsylvania made grain Cradles; small Burrstone Mills for driving by horse power or steam; Corn Shellers, Threshing Machines (and horse-powers for two or four horses) made very durable and to thresh clean. Bachelder's and Osgood's patent corn planters, etc. with a great variety of their implements made of the best materials and in the best manner. All the above are sold at reduced prices to suit the times. may 1